

## M. P.'S KICK AT THEIR PAY

SEND IT BACK OR SPEND IT FOR LOCAL CHARITIES.

Country Resents Violation of Tradition and Liberals Are Worried—Robert Hichens Coming With Great Expectations—The Americans in London.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The bill for the payment of members of the House of Commons was shipped through Parliament almost unnoticed and undiscussed at the moment when all of the attention of the body was fixed upon the final struggle in the House of Lords over the bill, or Lords, veto bill. The latter fall and the storm that it created in the Unionist atmosphere monopolized political attention for some time to the exclusion of all else. It was quickly followed by the no less absorbing industrial crisis with the resulting chaos of the railway strike. This latter coincided with the beginning of the Moroccan imbroglio, which is still unsettled.

All these questions have been of such a compelling nature that even such a revolutionary change as the payment of the members of the House of Commons has not yet come fully to the forefront, though it has been pointed out more than once that it is an even more revolutionary step than the Parliament bill itself. During the last couple of weeks there are signs of the subject being brought into the open for discussion in Parliament.

Members of the rank and file of the Unionist party began to receive some ten days ago Treasury drafts for the first quarter's salary, £33 6s 6d, a pence, the balance of £100 being deducted for the income tax. One member started the ball rolling in a letter to the press in which he wrote that he had had himself as far as possible of the disgrace thrust upon him by handing over the money for distribution to the hospitals of his constituency.

Another followed suit by giving his salary to various charities. Arthur Lee, the member from the Wareham division of Dorset, wrote to the *Times* that he had returned the draft to the Treasury with the request that no more such drafts be sent to him as long as he might remain a member. He added: "I entered politics as an amateur and can see no reason why I should be forced to become a professional."

PAY VERY UNPOPULAR.

Another member sent the payment to the municipal authorities to be applied to the reduction of taxes of his constituency. Others have taken action similar to that of Mr. Lee, simply returning the drafts to the Treasury, with the request that there be no further remittances. Still others announce subscriptions to particular charities, while some others give to charitable objects in their constituencies. Those who have done these things, so far as public announcement is concerned, are not very numerous, but they are sufficient to show the indignation toward the idea of being paid entertained by some members.

It may be said at once that this feeling is not confined to members of the Unionist party, but that the majority of the radicals strongly dislike the measure, which is opposed to every principle and tradition of public service of this nature in this country. It also may be said that it will be found as unpopular with the country as it is with the members of Parliament.

This fact is evidently feared by the Liberal party, for the announcements made by the various men quoted above have provoked a storm of ridicule and abuse from the Liberal press. The men refusing to accept pay are charged with "not playing the game" and taking advantage of their personal prosperity to bribe their constituents with public money to the disadvantage of the poorer man. They are charged with attempting to set up an odious class distinction of the rich against the poor, in order to minimize the chances of poor but able men to sit in the House of Commons.

There is not wanting a certain amount of Conservative opinion opposed to the methods of using the payments as in the above quoted cases. Sir Philip Magnus urges that the return of the money to the Government would leave the radicals in possession of £100,000 to be applied to influencing votes. He suggests that 158 radicals who do not require and do not approve of the payment should combine with 158 Unionists who voted against the payment and thereby their combined salaries to the reduction of the taxes of the very poor or the endowment of universities.

LOOKING FOR A LEAD.

One thing is very evident and that is that the Unionists are waiting for a lead from some one of their big men. Several indeed have asked for it, but the Unionist leaders at the present moment are not men given to leading. No one knows what Mr. Balfour has done with his draft for £97 3s 4d.

The Liberals fear the effect upon the moderate of some such cry as "Where did he get it?" or "What has he done with it?" and it would very palpably be possible for them to charge the Unionists with evading if not violating the law in the corrupt practice of distributing their payments to charities and to the relief of the taxes of their constituents. There is already a demand for immediate legislation forcing the members to accept the payment and to identify the Treasury that they do not require it.

It is difficult to see how such legislation could be framed so as to avoid impairing the personal rights of individuals in getting their income as they desire, but the demand for some such legislation has been voiced in the press this week. There is moreover still no general bill for the payment of members and as things look stand the money to pay them must come fresh with the passage of a new budget.

HELPING THE STRANDED.

The benevolent fund of the American Society of London helps upon an average a thousand stranded Americans in a season. So far this year, however, only 700 have been assisted. The officials of the society attribute the falling off to the fact that about high prices that preceded the war. The society, which has been in existence for twelve years, has paid the passage home of over 10,000 persons and has supported numbers in London until the arrival of funds.

Only 5 per cent of the money expended has been returned. This, however, is not considered proof of a lack of gratitude on the part of recipients, as a return is not

expected of most of the beneficiaries. Of those who have been expected to repay 20 per cent, have kept their word. A considerable part of the efforts of the society are devoted to the assistance of American sailors. The home Government through the consulates assists American sailors on American ships, but American ships are few and the number of stranded American sailors is considerable. The society is doing a work that many think belongs to the Government.

Despite the supposed non-existence of a color prejudice in England, the society has the utmost difficulty in securing the return of American negroes to the United States. A white man can be assisted and can get a working passage to any part of the country, but only three ports, Newport, Cardiff and Swansea, are available for the signing on of negroes.

It is noticed this year that a number of husbands have deserted their wives in England, leaving them stranded. This contemptible method of getting a divorce on the ground of desertion has been nipped in the bud in a number of instances this year.

The society has also rescued a couple of Pittsburgh detectives who were robbed recently between Tilbury and London. It appeared that the city police, who had cabled to Pittsburgh, got no response from the authorities and the detectives were compelled to hang around London for a while. They then learned of the work of the society and appealed to it. They were sent home immediately.

BRITISH IMPORTERS.

Twenty-five per cent of the applicants for assistance are not Americans but Englishmen who think the society an easy means of getting free passage to America.

The usual story is that the applicants are naturalized citizens, but they are never able to present their naturalization papers. In previous years school teachers have made up a considerable percentage of the applicants, but with the development of personally conducted tours with all charges included, there is now scarcely a case a year. Only one-third of the sum expended is contributed by members of the American Society. The burden falls, with a few exceptions, upon Americans who reside in London.

F. C. Vanduzer, the Honorary Secretary, says that he could save American visitors many dollars if they ignored casual appeals and referred persons seeking aid to the society for investigation. For instance, this week a prominent American woman forwarded to the society a letter appealing for help. An investigation proved that the applicant for assistance was not an American but an Englishman who had been living for three years upon money obtained from easy going Americans who had been "falling" for his tale of hard luck.

HICHENS COMING HERE.

Robert Hichens, the novelist and playwright, is a passenger on the American Line steamship Philadelphia, and he is going to explore the strange city of New York, of which he has heard so much but which he has not seen. He is going to write a book on America, particularly dealing with the Sicilians in New York, contrasting them with those in Sicily, with which Mr. Hichens is most familiar. The main purpose of his visit to New York is to rehearse his play, "The Garden of Allah," which was dramatized by himself and Mary Anderson from his novel. He says that they have made several changes, strengthening the character of Antonio.

Hichens journeyed this spring with a scenic artist and George Tyler through the region where the novel is located and he believes that the artist caught the atmosphere, especially of the desert. He is looking forward to his visit to New York with nervous excitement. He hopes that the ship will enter the harbor at night, as he has been told that the scene is the most wonderful in the world, displayed by the illuminated skyscrapers and the lights along the waterfront. He says that he has met Americans everywhere on the Continent and that their astounding vitality and insistence upon a personal investigation of everything has long made him anxious to visit their country.

"I am told that the atmosphere of America is electric," said Mr. Hichens. "I can only say that the Americans abroad carry the atmosphere along with them. The thing that has struck me most is the uniform courtesy of Americans. I have found this even in American publishers, who have seemed to go out of their way to offer advantageous terms to an author coming to the United States with every preconceived inclination to like the Americans. I may be overwhelmed, but I will not be disappointed."

ALDRICH SEEKS GEORGE.

Nelson A. Aldrich, who is at the Ritz, has been asking the whereabouts of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd George. He explains that he does not hold Mr. George's politics, but he found the Englishman so courteous and charming upon the occasion of his last visit to England that he wishes to ask Mr. George to luncheon. Mr. Aldrich is going to Paris on Wednesday and from there to Aix-les-Bains. He intends to return to the United States about October 10. The Monetary Commission was to meet on October 1, but it will be delayed.

MR. MELTON'S SENSE OF HUMOR.

Congressman Martin W. Littleton of Long Island found a stalwart protector on the steamship Olympic in the person of E. S. Melton, who when asked his occupation by the purser signed "Night Rider, Kentucky." Littleton was so fortunate as to win the ship's pool two days in succession with the same number, which was 516. The second time that he won there was considerable good natured chaffing in the smoking room which Melton seemed to interpret seriously.

He called the representative aside and told him that he had taken a strong liking to him. Then he added that down in his miserable cabin Mr. Melton had a pair of shooting irons that were perfectly reliable. "Just pass the word," said he, "and I will get them. If any one lets out a yip I will clear the smoking room, and I mean I can do it single handed."

Maybe Mr. Melton was joking. He said that it was the first time that he had ventured out of Kentucky. He said that he had agreed to come to Europe with the bunch the first time that he got out of punched pants, and so he got some store clothes and went to New York. When he saw the Olympic tied to the dock he weakened for the first time in his life. "I stood on the dock waiting for my trunk, but it got by me," said Melton. "If I could have gone the trunk I would have run all the way to Kentucky, but as the trunk was on board I just had to come myself."

One day when the ship was in mid ocean there was a heavy rainstorm. Melton, standing at the rail, said: "Did you ever see such damned foolishness? It is raining cats and dogs when there

## Do Not Go Through Another Winter Without Music in Your Home

The question of expense need not deter you another moment from having music—the best of music—in your home.

The love of music is an elemental instinct. It is in every one. And music adds a brightness to the home atmosphere that nothing else can supply.

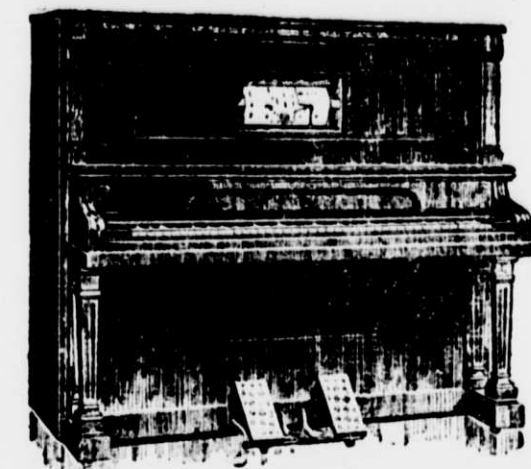
You may already appreciate this. You may know that those great modern inventions—the Pianola and the Pianola Piano—are the very best investments for your home, your family and yourself, that you could possibly make. And yet you may have felt hitherto that one of these instruments was beyond your present means.

Just the opportunity for which you have been waiting, is presented by a

## Special Sale this Week at Aeolian Hall

## Exchanged Pianola Pianos

Weber, Steck, Wheelock and Stuyvesant Pianola Pianos, from \$400



The Pianola Piano—An Upright Piano with the Genuine Pianola inside its case. Playable both by hand and music-roll.

THESE Pianola Pianos have come to us from our customers in exchange for new and more expensive instruments, such as the Steinway, Weber and Steck Grand Pianola Pianos.

The reason and the only reason for their coming back was because they had given so much pleasure and such satisfaction that the owner desired to obtain the very finest instrument of its kind that is made.

They have been put into perfect condition in the factories where they were originally made. In musical quality, playing effectiveness and in appearance they are not to be distinguished from new.

Moreover every Pianola Piano in this Sale, will be sold with the complete guarantee that accompanies new instruments.

## Combination Bargains

THIS sale also offers extraordinary bargains in combinations of regular pianos of leading makes exchanged for the Pianola Piano, and exchanged Pianolas to match. A few examples follow:

Steinway Piano - Original price \$550  
Pianola to match - " 250  
Both together for \$395

Weber Piano - Original price \$500  
Pianola to match - " 250  
Both together for \$385

Krakauer Piano - Original price \$450  
Pianola to match - " 250  
Both together for \$370

Gabler Piano - Original price \$450  
Pianola to match - " 250  
Both together for \$330

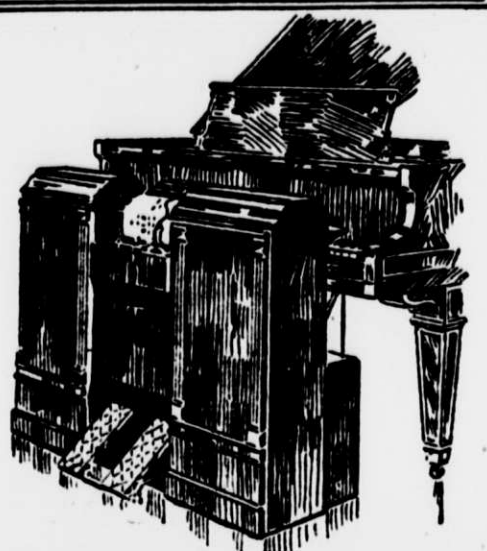
Vose Piano - Original price \$375  
Pianola to match - " 250  
Both together for \$295

Behning Piano - Original price \$350  
Pianola to match - " 250  
Both together for \$275

And Many Other Similar Bargains

## Exchanged Pianolas

Pianolas in various woods to match standard cases, from \$125



The Pianola—A Separate Cabinet Attachment. Adaptable to any style of piano, may be rolled away when not in use.

IF you have a silent piano in your home, one of these Pianolas will make every member of your household a pianist.

The Pianola is a separate cabinet attachment that can be used with any make or type of piano. It can be bought in different cases that will match your present instrument.

The Pianolas in this sale are all in perfect playing condition and will give the same satisfactory service as new instruments. Our own workmen have been over each instrument thoroughly, replacing worn parts, adjusting and polishing.

Why remain satisfied with a silent piano when you can obtain one of these guaranteed Pianolas for such a small amount?

Easy Monthly Payments on All Instruments or Combinations of Instruments in this Sale.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street, New York  
The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World

is nothing but water all around. What is the use of it all?"

"SETTLED NOTHING," SAYS LITTLETON. Mr. Littleton after a week or ten days of golf is still complaining of the suppression of the story that he beat the President at golf in Washington.

Speaking of the industrial and political conditions Mr. Littleton said that the Supreme Court's decisions in the trust cases had settled nothing. The fact that the decisions had not settled things brought out more than ever the truth that it was not known what were the rules of the game and who was to enforce them and prevent their being changed in the middle of the game. Speaking of the wool veto he prophesied that President Taft would recommend the bill as passed after he had consulted the Tariff Commission. His opinion was that it was simply a political move to steal the Democratic thunder. Littleton's friends in London think that he has the gubernatorial bubble doubling force.

SLAMS FOR THE BOOKIES.

Sportsmen in South Africa and India are dismayed by the outlook for the "sport of kings." The Governor of Bombay has announced his intention of largely reducing the meetings of the Jockey Club, of banishing the West India Turf Club, of banishing the bookmakers entirely and instituting the totalizer system of betting. The feeling is so keen that there is likely to be grave embarrassment for the Government of India. The *Daily Telegraph's* Simla correspondent says that there is not the slightest hope of obtaining a parliamentary sanction of a proposal so totally at variance with the modern ethical standard of England. The Governor refuses to listen to a modification of the scheme and it is impossible for the Government of India to remain neutral.

The South African Union draft of a racing and betting bill as circulated provides for the rigid control of horse racing. It restricts the number of meetings. It prohibits all betting on any sports but horse racing, and permits that only upon a racecourse by means of the totalizer system. It prohibits all publications of betting before the horses go to the post or any advance information of races to be run inside or outside of the union.

ANTI-ASPHYXIATION MACHINE.

An apparatus for restoring the animation of an apparently asphyxiated person is described in the *Electrical Engineer*. It is the invention of a Swedish doctor and weighs only a few pounds. It consists of a horizontal board with two rigid shafts or armholders and a saddlelike chest compressor. The patient

is placed flat upon the board, a belt is adjusted to the lower part of his chest and arms and fastened to the shafts loosely enough not to cause muscular trouble.

Each backward movement of the shaft caused by pulling a cord tightens the belt, thereby compressing the chest and creating a vacuum, then upward movements draw the breath into the lungs. The machine can be adjusted and put into motion in twenty seconds and can be worked with one hand. It is believed that its use at the seaside and along rivers will be the means of saving many lives that would otherwise be lost owing to the ignorance of the proper practice of artificial respiration.

DISASTERS AT NANCY.

Six Dead in Concrete Building Collapse Railway Collision.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Sept. 16.—Three floors of a concrete building at Nancy caved in this morning. Nineteen workmen were buried in the ruins. At least six of these were killed.

Ten persons were seriously injured in a railroad collision at Nancy to-day. The accident was caused by an error in switching.

The Weather.

Sept. 17.—The northern storm had moved rapidly eastward and was central in the St. Lawrence Valley yesterday. It had lost most of its energy and was retarded by an area of high pressure over the maritime provinces. There was a slight depression off the middle Atlantic coast and the pressure was below normal in the northwestern States. Over the interior of the country the pressure was high, with a centre over the Gulf States. A unsettled and showery weather prevailed in the northeastern States in the morning. There was heavy rain in the central States, the Ohio valley and eastward to the coast and lighter rain fall southward to the Gulf and on the north Pacific coast. It was warmer in the Atlantic States and over the lower lakes and cooler in the central States. In this city the morning was cloudy and foggy, clearing in the afternoon; warmer; wind, light northwest; average humidity 84 per cent; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.91; at 3 P. M., 29.91.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table.

For eastern New York, New England, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia and Virginia, generally fair to-day and tomorrow; not much change in temperature; light, variable winds. For western New York and western Pennsylvania, generally fair to-day and tomorrow; light, variable winds.

## MISSIONARIES MAY BE KILLED

RUMORS THAT TWO HAVE MET DEATH IN SZE-CHUEN.

Boston Headquarters Has Cable Message Saying All Its People Are Safe at Chung-king—Terrible Conditions Result From Floods Along the Yangtze.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 16.—There is an unconfirmed report here that two American missionaries have been killed in the province of Sze-chuen. The situation at Chung-king at the latest reports was still unchanged. The rebels were besieging the gates, which were defended by loyal troops.

When Chung-king became untenable for foreigners they were ordered to proceed to Chung-king. The British Consul at the latter place has now ordered all foreigners arriving there to continue on to Shanghai.

PERKIN, Sept. 16.—The Viceroy has dismissed a number of troops of doubtful loyalty at Chung-king. There are no disturbances at Wan-hsien, but trouble has broken out at Fuchow-sze and troops are being rushed there.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—A cable despatch dated September 14 at Chung-king in the Chinese province of Sze-chuen, the seat of the uprising against the Government, has been received at the headquarters of the American Baptist Missionary Union. It reads: "Suifu missionaries arrived safely and well at Chung-king. Kiating missionaries are en route. No communication with Ningyan, Yachow or Chengtu. Believed to be safe." The last sentence is interpreted to refer to the missionaries in the places named.

Ningyan is some 250 miles southwest of Chung-king. Suifu is some 120 miles from Chung-king in the same direction. Kiating about the same distance due west and Yachow sixty miles northwest of Kiating. All four are large cities. The missionaries of the American Baptist Society in the field in western China are as follows: Suifu station (where the general work of the mission is centered)—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Morse, the Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Cheney and Miss Geraldine E. Bassett; Kiating—the Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Davies and Miss Pansy C. Mason; Yachow—Mrs. C. A. Salquist, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Openshaw and Dr. and Mrs. Edgar T. Shields; Ningyan—the Rev. and Mrs. Robert Wellwood and Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Humphreys; Chengtu—the Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Taylor and Dr. S. D. Dyer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Official reports to the State Department from China indicate that the flood situation in the Yangtze River is grave. The river is

abnormally high from Shanghai to Hankow. The cities along the banks have been inundated and great distress will result. The price of rice has increased rapidly and disease and famine are impending. Twenty-seven counties in northern Anhwei and Szechuan have been devastated and the latest reports indicate an appalling condition throughout the Yangtze Valley.

This catastrophe has come at the very time when the people had hopes of recovering from the great famine of last year. The river from Hankow to Shanghai is said to be dotted with dead bodies of human beings and animals, and the fields are converted into an inland sea. Even should the flood subside in time for the planting of a second crop of rice the destruction must be enormous owing to the destruction of the present crop and the approach of the winter season.

The population affected is a large one. It is estimated that between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 people live in the region devastated last year, and the present disaster covers many times the former area. The Chinese Government officials are taking steps to relieve the distress and the central Government has already appropriated the sum of approximately \$500,000, but this sum is regarded as wholly inadequate.

FLIGHT CRAZE IN FRANCE.

Americans and Noted Parisians Devotees of Aeroplane Sport.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Sept. 16.—Aviation is soizing the imagination of amateurs here more strongly than ever. Everett Morse and family of Boston and Mr. Brewster of New York have been taking flights this week at the Farman aviation field at Versailles. The French Senator Raymond, piloting his own machine, is on a tour of France. The Countess Jean de Castellane and the Princess Piccolomini are most ardent devotees of the sport and can be seen daily flying at Versailles.

WATCH FOR THE "MONA LISA."

Minnesota Treasury Officials Think It's to Be Smuggled Over Their Line.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 16.—From information they have received recently Treasury Department officials here believe that the "Mona Lisa," which was stolen from the Louvre in Paris, will be smuggled into this country through the swamps of northern Minnesota. Acting on orders from Washington, it is understood, George C. Foulkes, special agent of the secret service in charge of the customs offices on the Canadian line from the great lakes to the Pacific coast, departed yesterday for northern Minnesota, where he will take charge of the dragnet which the Government is setting for the picture thieves.

It is believed the picture will not come through any of the regular ports of entry, but will come by the caravan route.

## BAD SEASON FOR BERLIN.

Moroccan Trouble a Blight—Curiously as to Ambassador Leishman.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Looking forward and backward Berlin is not well pleased. The season has been bad, so much so that on some evenings recently the waters at the big hotels have been more numerous than the guests. The Moroccan trouble has been a blight on trade and commerce and buying is at a standstill. The outgoing liners are crowded, but not with the class that leaves a golden wake behind.

The American colony is looking forward to the arrival of Mr. Leishman, the new Ambassador, in the hope that he will make the embassy as thoroughly American in its hospitality and influence as Dr. Hill did. Mr. Leishman has decided to occupy the present embassy building and will probably return there until Congress votes an appropriation for a new one worthy of the United States at the German capital.

Nathan Straus of New York, the American delegate to the Congress for Infantine Protection, has arrived here. He was delighted to learn that there had not been a single case of infant mortality in July at Eberswalde, near Berlin, where experiments are being made with pasteurized milk. The Kaiserin, who generally allows people whom she meets to touch her finger tips, singled Mr. Straus out at the conference during the week and talked with him for a considerable time.

Inspector-General E. A. Garlington and the other members of the American military mission who have been attending the army maneuvers as guests of the Emperor will probably return from these operations in Mecklenburg and Pomerania. They do not wish to give any opinion as to what they witnessed, but they seem to be particularly struck with the marching powers of the German troops, which one of the officers described as second only to those of American soldiers.

BULLFIGHT ENDS A STRIKE.

Announcement of Free Show Restores Peace in Spanish Cities.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BARCELONA, Sept. 16.—The municipalities of Barcelona, Sagorosa and Bilbao have announced that there will be free bullfights on Sunday. The announcement has had the desired effect.

The tramcar service has been restored and the strikers have gone back to work. The shops are opening again and the troops have been cheered.